

## Book Reviews

**Paediatric Ultrasound.** Edited by H. M. L. Carty. Greenwich Medical Media Ltd., London 2001.

The chief editor of this book is a well-known lecturer, and the book reflects this. The major areas in paediatric sonography are covered, including head, face, eye, chest, gastrointestinal tract, liver, gallbladder, biliary tree, pancreas, spleen, adrenal and renal tract, female pelvis, male genital tract, musculo-skeletal system. One chapter includes colour flow Doppler and power mode imaging.

**The Pathophysiologic Basis of Nuclear Medicine.** Edited by A. H. Elgazzar. Springer-Verlag 2001. ISBN 3-540-65914-5. Price: DEM 349.

Nuclear medicine is a growing medical specialty and has shown considerable scientific and methodologic progress during the last decade, with increasing contributions to the patient care. Modern nuclear medicine stands out as a valid and accepted member among other radiologic modalities for diagnosis and therapy. It gives advanced complementary and functional information down to a molecular level and stands out as the method that constitutes the basis for future so-called biological imaging. The clear understanding of the pathophysiologic mechanisms behind the disease processes and their distinctive features revealed by different available imaging modalities is necessary for correct interpretation.

The very gifted authors of this textbook have really succeeded in their intentions to describe the pathophysiologic basis of nuclear medicine in 22 chapters, providing the reader with a comprehensive and lucid presentation of the pertinent clinical features of the disease processes, physiology and pathophysiology as well as scintigraphic imaging. The various patterns of accumulation of radioactivity are related in a very convincing way to specific pathophysiologic changes. The presentations of different disease processes and relevant imaging procedures are

**Imaging for Students,** 2nd edn. By D. A. Lisle & A. Russell. Arnold, London 2001. ISBN 0-340-76231-4.

This book is written for medical students as an introduction to radiology. It contains descriptions of different radiological modalities (ultrasound, CT, MR and nuclear imaging) including a brief summary of each technique's physical basis, highlighting their advantages, disadvantages and limitations. It also describes the use of radiology in common clinical situations, system by system.

The text is extremely comprehensive and no extra time is needed to see the major points in each area. The index is in general good and the references are up-to-date. The great majority of the images are of a high quality.

The comprehensive text is matched with plentiful illustrations, which may sometimes be difficult to understand for a beginner.

The overall impression is very positive. This is a very useful book for everyone in radiology practice.

*Peter Pech*

given clearly and consistently in the same way throughout the text which definitely facilitates the learning process.

The reader is supplied with a large number of up-to-date and adequate references after each chapter inviting to further studies. The illustrations, charts and tables are well balanced according to the text and facilitate the reading. Chapters dealing with cell structure and function, kinetics of varying radiopharmaceuticals, biological effect of ionizing radiation and radionuclide therapy provide very useful information.

The book gives clear proof of the diagnostic achievements that can be accomplished by combining the physiologic information from high-quality nuclear medicine examinations with the detailed information from modern radiologic investigations. In my opinion, the authors have succeeded in writing an excellent, easy-to-read and informative textbook which elucidates the pathophysiologic basis of nuclear medicine examinations. It can really be recommended both for nuclear medicine and referring physicians looking for an easy accessible source of up-to-date knowledge to understand the appropriate use of nuclear medicine and its impact on patient management.

This textbook should thus be available in every modern nuclear medicine department for all those involved in daily practice as well as for those who are engaged in teaching and learning, both at resident and specialist levels.

*Sven-Ola Hietala*

The authors succeed surprisingly well, in giving a broad overview of this large subject in a relatively limited number of pages. The reader is given good, if somewhat brief, advice on how to handle the radiological work-up in different clinical situations. The book is up-to-date and the authors also suggest possible future developments in radiological practice.

This book is recommended not only for medical students but also for physicians, for whom it can help in the communication with radiology departments.

*Maria Lönnemark*

**The Encyclopaedia of Medical Imaging**, vols. VI:1 Neuroradiology, and VI:2 Head and Neck Imaging. Edited by H. Pettersson, D. Allison, G. Scotti & R. Hermans. The NICER Institute, Oslo, Norway 2000. ISBN 82-91942-07-2.

This volume in the series entitled *The Encyclopaedia of Medical Imaging* includes neuroradiology (328 pages) and head and neck imaging (167 pages). The entry words are in alphabetical order within each field. They cover diseases, syndromes and other pathological conditions with short aetiological and clinical descriptions and main radiological findings. Traumas are included as well as some anatomical terms, particularly in head and neck imaging.

As in the earlier volumes of this series, the typography is of a high standard and the paper quality is excellent. Text with blue entry words is easy to read and the illustrations are of a very high quality. Roentgenological and MR methods are presented but nuclear medicine and ultrasound have been excluded.

Establishing boundaries between neuroradiology and head and neck imaging is not so easy. It is not only a question of the skull base area; the vascular system is also difficult to divide. "Carotid artery" has been placed as a neuroradiological entry word only and "jugular bulb" is found in the head and neck part. The orbita is included in neuroradiology. Entry words such as Kallman's syndrome and arachnoid granulation have been placed in the head and neck imaging but fibromuscular

dysplasia in neuroradiology. Could it have been easier to make a common encyclopaedia for these two neighbouring areas instead of trying to separate them?

It has been a demanding task to choose entry words and then to estimate the extent of text and illustration for every chosen entry word to keep them in good balance. I highly appreciate the work the volume editors have done and find that they have succeeded. However, there can also be some questions posed. Was it necessary to have the text and illustrations (12 images in total) both for optic chiasm glioma and for chiasmatic glioma? I feel that cross-referencing should have been used for these entry words. In contrast, presenting pictures of all types of Le Fort fractures would have been preferable to only presenting two pictures of type I.

One lapse has occurred in the presentation of HIV infection. The pathologically and radiologically different patterns of the multifocal changes of HIV encephalitis and the diffuse alteration of HIV leukoencephalopathy have not been separated. The last pattern, which is more specific of HIV infection and is also shown in images, has not been mentioned in the text but both types are included in the term "HIV encephalitis".

Despite this criticism, the book is well structured and I recommend it to every radiology department. By using this book, one can find good descriptions of terms, diseases, syndromes, etc. in a very short time. It ranges from everyday radiology to very uncommon findings and diseases.

*Raili Raininko*

**Fundamentals of Hand and Wrist Imaging**. Edited by G. Guglielmi et al. Springer-Verlag 2001. ISBN 3-540-67854-9. Price: hardcover DEM 399.

"This book provides a complete overview of all modalities used for hand and wrist imaging, along with a complete overview of the various disease entities that can be diagnosed. As a state-of-the-art overview of hand and wrist imaging it is a reference work for radiologists, hand surgeons, orthopedists, traumatologists, rheumatologists and internists and their residents in training. The chapters are written by experts in musculoskeletal radiology from various European countries and the USA." (Promotional text from the publisher.)

It is rare that a reviewer can agree completely with a statement from the publisher, but in this case it is possible with few exceptions. For instance, the illustrations in the chapter on rheumatic diseases should have been larger, because it is sometimes difficult to see the radiological changes that are described. The chapter on wrist and hand trauma could have been better illustrated. There are no illustrations of fractures of the base of the first metacarpal, i.e. Bennett and Rolando fractures, and likewise there are no illustrations (or description) of fractures or fracture dislocations of the base of the 5th metacarpal, such as the reverse Bennett fracture.

The layout of this book is the same as for other radiology books published by Springer during the last few years. The first section contains chapters on radiological methods and their application in hand radiology. The second section deals with chapters on special diseases or diagnostic entities. There are a total of 22 chapters with the following titles: Radiology of the wrist and hand; Conventional arthrography; Computed tomography; Ultrasound, high-resolution US and power Doppler; MRI; Dynamic MRI of the hand and wrist; Bone scintigraphy; Normal skeletal development of the hand; Congenital defects; malformation syndromes and skeletal dysplasias; The hand in endocrine disorders; Osteoporosis and bone densitometry; Degenerative disease of the hand and wrist; Rheumatic diseases; Bone and soft tissue infections; Imaging of soft tissue tumors of the hand and wrist; Primary osseous tumors of the hand; Instability of the wrist; Trauma of the hand and wrist; MR imaging of the carpal tunnel syndrome; Angiography and vascular disorders of the hand; Osteonecrosis of the carpal bones; and Ungual and subungual disease.

It is a pleasure to recommend this book to all radiologists and clinicians with an interest in hand and wrist problems.

*Kjell Jonsson*

Basis of Tumor Imaging 2: Scintigraphic and Pathophysiologic Correlation.- Respiratory System.- Basis of Cardiac Imaging 1: Myocardial Contractility and Assessment of Cardiac Function.Â Basis of Therapeutic Nuclear Medicine.- Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation. show more. Review quote. Radiology ReviewÂ The author is especially qualified to edit this textbook, as he is trained in both pathology and nuclear medicine. His depth of knowledge in the pathologic basis of disease and his many clinical insights are evident throughout this textbook. This attractively designed and illustrated hardbound textbook contains 23 chapters of well-organized material that is clearly and succinctly written. The therapeutic applications of nuclear medicine are discussed in a separate chapter, and the final chapter is devoted to the biologic effects of ionizing radiations, including radiation from medical procedures.Â Bibliographic information. Title. The Pathophysiologic Basis of Nuclear Medicine. Editor. Abdelhamid H. Elgazzar. Edition. 3, illustrated, revised. Publisher. Springer, 2014. The therapeutic applications of nuclear medicine, including recent advances, are discussed in a separate chapter. The final chapter is devoted to the biologic effects of ionizing radiations, including radiation from medical procedures. A glossary at the end of the book has been expanded with clear explanations of certain terms and uncommon disease conditions that will help students and trainees in understanding pertinent concepts. It is hoped that this book will continue to help nuclear medicine practitioners, trainees, students, and researchers, as well as professionals in various other medic... The therapeutic applications of nuclear medicine, including recent advances, are discussed in a separate chapter. The final chapter is devoted to the biologic effects of ionizing radiations, including radiation from medical procedures. A glossary at the end of the book has been expanded with clear explanations of certain terms and uncommon disease conditions that will help students and trainees in understanding pertinent concepts. It is hoped that this book will continue to help nuclear medicine practitioners, trainees, students, and researchers, as well as professionals in various other medic...